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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 8, 1905

THE COMPROMISE.

While Mr. Prefontaine declared the other day that the government would stand or fall by the autonomy bill as it stands, that is with the autonomy missing, the ministerial press holds out prospects of a compromise. The only condition mentioned is the withdrawal of all the clauses dealing with details leaving only the general declaration that the separate school system shall for ever be maintained in the new provinces.

Mr. Prefontaine would probably accept this compromise, because it takes away from the provinces the control of their own school system and imposes separate schools upon them for all time to come. It will also provide that these separate schools are to be maintained by school rates and public grants. That is the main thing. If the advocates of coercion get this much they need not trouble about the machinery.

But if Mr. Sifton has resigned as a protest against the imposition of a school system upon the western people by the parliament at Ottawa he will not accept a compromise which does not leave the provinces free. He will be expected to make the same fight for the Territories that he made for Manitoba and that is a fight for absolute non-interference.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and most the other ministers who assented to the bill as it stands have faced directly about since 1896. So far Mr. Sifton has not changed with them, and any compromise which plants him on their side in favor of coercion will place him in a worse position than he would have occupied if he had not resigned.

COMPLIMENTS TO MR. SIFTON.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Star, a journal which is supposed to reflect the opinion of Sir William Mulock, makes light of Mr. Sifton's resignation, and at the time inserts a knife between the ribs of that western leader of the liberal party. After rehearsing some gossip the Star says:

"Outside gossip altogether, it is well known that Mr. Sifton was anxious to leave the cabinet two years ago. His reasons are now more cogent than ever. He has been successful in business. He has no need to depend on politics for a livelihood. His health is not robust. An opportunity arises for him to go out in a blaze of glory. He accepts it. All these circumstances take the edge off his resignation, and deprive his attitude on the separate school question of its full influence."

Seeing that Mr. Sifton's only business in Ottawa was the management of the department of the interior at a salary of $7,000 a year, that his scale of living has been far beyond this income, and that he came to Ottawa in debt, the intimation that Mr. Sifton has been so "sucessful" that he may now retire and live on the interest of his money, is not excessively friendly. Nor is the statement that Mr. Sifton was in a position to quit politics two years ago and has waited for an opportunity to go out in a blaze of glory a very complimentary send-off.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

All the previous engagements of the war in the Far East are small affairs compared with the tremendous struggle now going on near the ancient capital of Manchuria. With this great city of Mukden ten to twenty miles behind him, on his line of communications with Harbin and home, Kuropatkin has been lying ever since his last retreat some months ago. He had selected his own position, taking advantage of natural features, having a front of perhaps fifty or sixty miles and his 400,000 troops distributed over that distance. Certain hills and other strong positions have been made stronger by fortifications and entanglements.

South of this vast army Marshal Oyama has arranged his forces. Kuroki holds now, as he has done ever since last summer, the extreme right, ready to perform a turning movement on the Russian left. His operations, carried on for several days, brought him even farther north and east, until he seems to have got around and turned in the eastern flank of Kuropatkin's force and pushed his way on until his end of the Japanese bow approaches dangerously near the Russian line of communication or retreat. A part of Kuroki's force must now be as far north as Mukden and perhaps forty miles east of that city.

Away to the west of Mukden, probably a hundred miles from Kuroki's right following the curve of the bow, and some sixty miles by the course of the bow string, General Oku is working round the Russian right flank. Shimmintin is at least thirty miles west of Mukden and is behind it, that is further north, while the Russian main army is a considerable distance south. Much heavy fighting has been done on this flank if a line of twenty miles can be called a flank. There General Oku with the heroes of earlier fights has been rushing the enemy's lines in a series of frontal attacks. There Nogi with his Port Arthur veterans have thrown themselves into the heart of the fight after their long march up the peninsula. The Russians have contested the ground acre by acre, mile by mile, but they have been steadily bent back until they have had to form a new front facing toward Pekin just as those on the other extremity have faced the east instead of the south.

Yet though the Japanese appear to be turning both flanks of the enemy, thus forming exterior lines of much greater length than the Russian front, they are not supposed to be in superior numbers. It would appear that the Russians are in much greater strength at some points than the Japanese, and there would always be a possibility that the Japanese line would be pierced by Kuropatkin attacking strongly at some central point. As a matter of fact the Japanese are keeping the Russians engaged in their strong middle positions on the Shakhe river. They are continually attacking these fortified places and failing to carry them. Russian reports are sanguinary with the stories of Japanese dead piled up before these entrenchments. The inference is that these attacks and this sacrifice of life are for the purpose of keeping Kuropatkin's entrenched army engaged while the winning operations are continuing east and west.

MR. TARTE ON PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Tarte uses fine general phrases when he asserts the right and duty of the federal parliament to define the character of the western schools. He says: "The parliament of the Dominion has an authority supreme and "dominant in the confederation. It is "the natural protector of the rights "and liberties of all the citizens. On "it rests the responsibility of the "future of this land so beautiful and "full of promise."

This sounds well, but as a matter of cool fact the parliament of Canada is a statutory body with just so much power as the British North America act confers. It has no more power to interfere with the jurisdiction assigned to the provinces than it has to legislate for New Zealand. The parliament of Canada is not the natural protector of the rights and liberties of all citizens. Parliaments are artificial and not natural institutions. The parliament of Canada is the designated protector of the rights and liberties of all the citizens if these rights are attacked in some ways. In other circumstances the provincial legislatures are the protectors. Each has its share of "the responsibility for the future of "this land so beautiful and full of pro-"mise."

All of which truth, and something further which was not truth, were fully present to the mind of Mr. Tarte nine years ago when the Manitoba question was before him, and when he and his colleagues left the minority in that province to the protection of the provincial authorities, though at that time a grievance had been judicially established.

A BANK FAILURE.

Bank failures are not very common incidents under the existing banking laws of Canada, and failures of any kind are not common in Yarmouth. The Bank of Yarmouth is an important institution in its own neighborhood, but its operations were mainly local, and the difficulties seem to be due to the insolvency of a Yarmouth manufacturing concern whose paper was largely carried by the bank. At the end of January the total liabilities of this bank was $384,494, of which $258,669 was in deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed date. Holders of Bank of Yarmouth notes need not be alarmed. With its $300,000 of paid up capital, supposing it to have been unimpaired, the bank had the right to issue $300,000 of notes. But one month ago the total issue was only $52,989, while the maximum during January was only five thousand dollars more. The total nominal assets were then over $732,000, which of course includes bad debts. Apart altogether from the resources of the bank the note holders are secured by the bank redemption fund at Ottawa. All banks are compelled to pay proportionately into this fund, thus practically guaranteeing each other. The amount at the credit of this fund is now between three and four millions, every dollar of which would be available for note holders if there were no other resource.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Under this head the Toronto World gives a bird's eye view of the situation in the following words:

"Whenever was there such a march of events, such a change in the fortunes of men in politics, as has come the way of liberal leaders in this country since New Year's day? All were then clinking glasses over Sir Wilfrid's sweep on November 3rd, a sweep with a majority of over sixty votes in a house of commons of 214 members and carrying with it control of nearly all the provinces. But Mr. Ross was swept away in a hurricane two weeks later, Premier Parent of Quebec saw the political chateau that he erected on the old castle of St. Louis at Quebec, fall down like a house of cards; then Clifford Sifton, who came out of the west with an almost solid sweep of 28 seats beyond Lake Superior disappeared in a single day from the Laurier cabinet and after the manner of Tarte and Blair; and last and greatest of all, Sir Wilfrid Laurier found himself in the same day, buffeted, as no politician was ever so buffeted before, by all the winds, foul and blustery, that Boreas could let loose. His followers from the west ready to leave him; Fielding and his baker's dozen from Nova Scotia similarly minded; every one resenting the autocratic ways and methods of the Canadian czar.

"Today Sir Wilfrid dare not open a seat west of the Ottawa. He dare not let James Sutherland resign or Charles Hyman appeal to the people of London as a full fledged minister. He dare not bring Allen Bristol Aylesworth into his cabinet even by way of the far off constituency of Gaspe. Archibald Campbell and Mr. Calvert of this province, who thought cabinet advancement was at their hands, would disappear in the awful vortex were their seats opened. Never was a victorious party so suddenly humiliated. Are they guilty then of any great crime? Have they all betrayed some great interest? Have they all deserted the cause and the rights of the common people? Arrogance is the besetting sin of the so-called successful politician."

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE.

We have been hearing so much from those who say that Mr. Chamberlain's agitation is dead and his policy discredited all over the United Kingdom, that the vote of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British Islands comes almost as a surprise. This gathering is more fully representative of the business interests of the country than any other. It includes delegates from all the chambers of commerce in all the cities and towns, represents traders, financiers, manufacturers, the transportation, mining and even agricultural interests. No less than sixty-three delegates voted on the question and a majority of exactly two to one endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's doctrine. This did not happen without debate. The despatches tell us that sundry able politicians went to the meeting to argue for free trade and free food. The doctrine of a mutual trade preference must have gained a strong hold on the business community when such a vote was possible in such a meeting.

COMPROMISE OR SURRENDER?

No compromise is possible in the school clauses of the Northwest autonomy bill. A surrender is possible on either side. But either the provinces must be left free to deal with their schools or else the dominion will invade the constitutional domain of the provinces. It does not seem to be important whether the clauses providing for the financial support of the schools are struck out. If the provinces are compelled to maintain a separate school system the separate schools ought to receive the support necessary for their proper maintenance. The main issue is not the educational question, but the interposition of an exterior authority in a matter that belongs to the provinces. If the west accepts that invasion it accepts everything.

It is suggested that Sir William Mulock is one of the revolters on the western school question. How can that be? The postmaster general was in the cabinet and at Ottawa when the bill was framed. When it was made a cabinet measure he assented to it. If he had not done so he must at once have resigned. Instead he remained in the ministry and sat in the house when the bill was introduced as a government measure. It would be the act of a child to protest against it now. Sir William is not in the same position as Mr. Fielding and Mr. Sifton, who were not at Ottawa when the bill passed the cabinet and was introduced in the house of commons.

An observing cynic suggests that under Professor Osler's policy of retiring men of sixty from active life many young men would have no visible means of support.

HORRIBLE IF TRUE.

A Nova Scotia exchange which is republishing from the Sun the papers of Rabbi Rabinowitz says:

Dr Robiinowitz—We again direct attention to the letters of Dr. Robinowitz on our front page. They should be carefully read, by every one. They show the true inwardness of the Russian government, and their methods of dealing with their people. This is the christian people who fear the terrors as they say, of the "Yellow Peril." Better ten thousand of heathen Japan, than one of this.

MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

CAIRO, Egypt, March 6—The Italian mail str. Cairo has been wrecked at the entrance of the harbor of Alexandria. Her passengers have been landed and it is hoped that her mails will be recovered.

WITH ROBERTS TO KANDAHAR.

Soldier in St. John, Who Made That Famous March From Cabul With Fighting Bobs.

John O'Sullivan, who came to this city a few days ago in a schooner from the West Indies, has seen much service in the British army, both in India and Egypt. O'Sullivan recalls with much pride his march to Kandahar under Lord Roberts. Before undertaking that famous march, Roberts, as near as O'Sullivan can remember, addressed his men as follows:

"If there is any man among you, my comrades, who thinks that he is not physically fit to undertake this hazardous march, let him step to the front, for when we leave here I carry no ambulance wagons and no carts. If a man becomes sick on the road we cannot carry him. He must die here or on the march."

Not a man fell out.

Roberts then read a message from the queen complimenting the men on what had already been done and encouraging them to greater deeds. The column started on one of the famous marches of history through an unknown country with fierce fighting all along the march.

The march occupied eighteen days, and during that time the column was entirely cut off from communication with other portions of the army. The men lived on chupatties made from meal, and on rice, these provisions being secured along the way. Over 470 miles were covered, but the men finished the march in splendid condition and were heartily congratulated by their leader at the close. Piper Findlater, who won renown and lost his legs at Dargai some years ago, was also on this march.

O'Sullivan afterwards went to Egypt and was discharged from the army in 1895. Since that he has visited Australia, South Africa, India and Palestine. From Palestine he came to the West Indies and is now to be found at the Salvation Army Home in this city.

WILL BUILD A NEW ZION.

Dowie is Preparing to Die in Favor of His Unkissed Son.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 6.—The mission of A. Gladstone Dowie, who visited Zion as the ambassador of his father, John Alex. Dowie, has been closed at a secret meeting of the elders and members in high standing of the Christian Catholic church. The part made public was the definite announcement that a new Zion is soon to be established near the City of Mexico, where Dr. Dowie now is.

The "apostolic letter," which had been looked forward to with much interest by the members of the church who had become uneasy through the persistent rumors of financial difficulties, was conciliatory and encouraging in tone. It has been rumored persistently that Dr. Dowie never will return to Zion City permanently, that his advancing years and ill-health have made it imperative upon him to assume less responsibilities and to prepare the way for his successor, who, in all probability will be his son.

FISHERY COMMISSION REPORTS.

Export Duty on Sardine Herring Recommended—Lobster Season Changed.

OTTAWA, March 5. — The fishery commission, of which Col. Tucker, ex-M. P., is chairman, has completed its report and forwarded its recommendations to the government.

On the Magdalen Island lobster fisheries the commission recommends a season from 20th April to the 10th of July and a fall season for the whole month of September.

With regard to lobsters in the Bay of Fundy, it was recommended that there should be a uniform fishing season from January 6 to June 15.

Charlotte county will remain at nine inches as far as size goes, also St. Mary's Bay.

A resolution was passed urging that there should be a uniform 10½ size regulation of lobsters from Halifax to the International boundary. Col. Tucker wants a 10½ inch size at once in the Bay of Fundy. Mr. Bowers agrees with him. It is thought that the canners should have some consideration and a little time given them to prepare themselves for the change.

Alterations were made in the spawning at Seal Cove, Grand Manan, to meet the wishes of the fishermen of that island.

Herring spawning was recommended at the head of St. Mary's Bay, also at Scot's Bay and at Tynemouth Creek.

The majority of the commission decided on the sardine herring business that here should be an export duty on fish exported in American bottoms equal to the import duty exacted by the Americans on fresh herring going into the United States in Canadian bottoms. Mr. Armstrong dissented from this, as seriously affecting the sardine business as now conducted.

IN BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

O. D. Hanson, druggist and general dealer, Fairville, is in financial difficulties. The liabilities are said to be about $25,000. A committee representing the principal creditors has been appointed to inquire into the affairs of Mr. Hanson and report to a meeting to be held in the office of E. R. Chapman Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The committee is composed of Frederick R. Titus, representing the V. S. White Company; George H. Waterbury, of Waterbury & Rising; E. C. Hickson, of Manchester Roberston Allison, Ltd., and C. T. Nevins, of the Canadian Drug Company. These are the largest creditors, but it is understood that there are quite a number of smaller ones. Mr. Hanson conducted a drug business at first, but added groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.

PUTS NEW LIFE INTO YOU! A strong statement but it is borne out by facts by those who have taken "The D & L" Emulsion; write Miss Black, Supt. Grace Hospital, Toronto, and ask her what she thinks of it.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Reveals That "Pe-ru-na is Calculated to Tone up the System, Restore the Functions and Procure Health."

SO SAYS PROF. L. J. MILLER, CHEMIST.

Prof. L. J. Miller, late Professor of Chemistry and Botany of the High School of Ypsilanti, Mich., writes from 3327 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

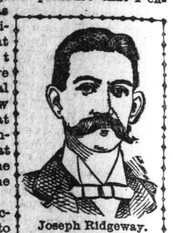
"As several of my friends have spoken to me of the favorable results obtained through the use of Peruna, especially in cases of catarrh, I examined it most thoroughly to learn its contents.

"I found it composed of extracts of herbs and barks of most valuable medicinal qualities combined with other ingredients, delicately balanced, calculated to tone up the system, restore the functions and procure health.

"I consider Peruna one of the most skillfully and scientifically prepared medicines, which the public can use with safety and success."—PROF. L. J. MILLER.

"Builds up the System."

Hon. Joseph H. Ridgeway, Secretary of the American Anti-Treat Society, writes the following letter from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Paul, Minn.:


Joseph Ridgeway.

"It is with great pleasure that I endorse Peruna as an honest medicine, competent to do all it claims. I have used it several times and know of nothing that cures so completely, and at the same time builds up the system.

"I have recommended it to a number of my friends and always feel that I do them a service for I know how satisfactory the results invariably are. I only wish every family had a bottle—it would save much sickness and doctor bills."—Joseph H. Ridgeway.

"Feel Better Than for Five Years."

Mr. James B. Taylor, Roberts, Ind., writes:

"I am at the present time entirely well. I can eat anything I ever could. I took five bottles of Peruna, and feel better now than I have for five years. I have doctored with other doctors off and on for fifteen years, so I can recommend your medicine very highly for stomach troubles. I take great pleasure in thanking you for your free advice and Peruna."—James B. Taylor.

"I Enjoy my Meals as I Used to."

Mr. J. W. Pritchard, Wolf Lake, Ind., writes:

"I am pleased to say that I have been cured of catarrh of the stomach by Peruna. I could hardly eat anything that agreed with me. Before I would get half through my meal my stomach would fill with gas causing me much distress and unpleasant feelings for an hour or two after each meal. But, thanks to your Peruna, I am now completely cured, and can eat anything I want to without any of the distressing symptoms. I can now enjoy my meals as I used to do, and it is all due to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine, Peruna.

"It has been one year since I was cured, and I am all O. K. yet, so I know I am cured."—J. W. Pritchard.

Dyspepsia is a very common phase of summer catarrh. A remedy that will cure catarrh of one location will cure it anywhere. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located. That it is a prompt and permanent cure for catarrh of the stomach the above letters testify.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

CORDON OF STEEL TIGHTENS AROUND RUSSIAN ARMY.

(Continued from page one.)

Reports from Japanese sources claim that the Russian right flank, southwest to South Mukden, and contiguous to the railway, has been completely turned by the Japanese forces under the immediate command of General Oku. To the eastward General Kuroki is directing a vigorous attack with heavy artillery against strongly fortified Russian positions. General Kuropatkin is said to be concentrating a strong force in front of Generals Kuroki and Nogi. It still seems probable that General Kuropatkin will find it difficult to retire to Tie Pass, which appears to be a necessary move. St. Petersburg has word that affairs latterly have taken a turn for the better for Russian arms and the tactics of Field Marshal Oyama in sacrificing many of his soldiers in an attack on impregnable positions on the centre as a mere diversion while the real blows were being struck on the flanks, is criticized by Russian military officers. These critics also point to the attenuation of the Japanese line as an element of peril for Oyama and of hope for Kuropatkin. The losses on both sides have been heavy, but estimates even are lacking.

KUROPATKIN'S FATE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6, 3.25 a. m.—The fate of General Kuropatkin and his army hangs in the balance today, depending on the result of the fighting almost in the outskirts of Mukden. According to latest reports this morning the fighting went well for the Russians, who beat back the wave that threatened to roll over Mukden as it had over the fortifications of Port Arthur; but nothing is known as to what is going on behind the line of breakers, whether part of General Nogi's force is in full career for Tie Pass or whether the Japanese have staked all in a cast against Mukden. The imminence of the peril on the west wing has withdrawn attention from the operations on the centre and left, where the fighting has been extremely heavy, and on the left especially, where the Japanese gains are sufficiently great to cause apprehension to themselves. Military critics here point out that the Japanese have put themselves in a critical position by the extreme extension of their lines, laying themselves open as they did at Liao Yang to the possibility of a most effective counter stroke and probably defeat if General Kuropatkin should be able to launch a column against a weak link in the chain. In other respects the situation also resembles that at Liao Yang, the Japanese making a costly "demonstration" to hold the Russians in their fortifications on the centre and throwing away the lives of thousands in order to give the flanking force an opportunity to administer a telling blow.

THE AWFUL CARNAGE.

A feature of all accounts of the fighting reaching St. Petersburg is the emphasis laid on the awful carnage. There is reference after reference to dead piled high on the ground over which an attack was delivered, strawing breastworks, almost hiding abattis from sight and even being used by the Japanese to construct hasty entrenchments. The Russian losses on both flanks are conceded to be enormous, but it is claimed that the defenders of the centre suffered comparatively little by the Japanese bombardment and beating off the Japanese attack.

NOGI'S SOLDIERS.

The attacks delivered by General Nogi's soldiers were marvellous in view of the forced marches which they made for six days, recalling the records of Stonewall Jackson's "foot cavalry." They entered the battle with the greatest dash and fought day after day with vigor; but those of them who were taken prisoners dropped to the ground utterly exhausted and hardly able to speak. They had not eaten for two days, which accounts in part for their utter fatigue.

General Kuropatkin's line of communication has not been touched, though it is in extreme jeopardy. His right flank is bent so sharply backward that it may necessitate the abandonment of the Poutiloff and Novgorod hills, to which the Russians are still firmly clinging.

RUSSIAN LEFT SHARPLY REPULSED.

The Russian left also has been so sharply repulsed that a correspondent compares the entire position to the letter C. The Japanese possibly are pushing northward at tangents with somewhat improved. The council was called to discuss the retirement on Tie Pass; but the action of the Japanese has made a successful retreat far more difficult than that at Liao Yang, where but one flank was rolled back.

A flood of despatches came through today, but they were mostly old, referring to the fighting on the left flank and General Linevitch's losses, which have been already described.

OYAMA'S GREAT WORK.

TOKIO, March 5, 2 p. m.—Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base being the Shake river, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushan and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. He is steadily tightening the great cordon of men and steel. Gen. Kuropatkin is striving to check the Japanese advances contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese centre.

A hopeful sign is the postponement until tomorrow of the grand council of war which was to have met at Tsarskoe-Selo today. This lends color to reports that the general situation has both flanks.

The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses, and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

Field Marshal Oyama, reporting on March 4, says:

"A few weeks ago our force in the Hsiencuang direction pressed the enemy into his position at Tita, which is 15 miles southeast of Fushun and Manchuntun, 15 miles south of Fushun. The engagement continues in the Shakhe direction.

"The night of March 3 the enemy made four determined attacks against our positions at Housuntupotzu and Tangshiatun.

"In the district east of the railway the enemy's frequent small attacks were all repulsed.

CONTINUING FIERCE ATTACKS.

"In the district west of the railway our force is continuing fierce attacks and has occupied the districts of Wuchenying, five miles west of Shakhe village and Laishonpao, three miles northwest of Wuchenying, and Shuhopao, the terminus of the new railway constructed by the Russians.

"The force on the right of the Hun west of Saiopeho, which is between the Hun and Liao rivers and has advanced north. This force carried the enemy's defence line between Chantan and Shufangtai, and pursued the enemy fiercely. The line now is between Wochiaho, 15 miles southwest of Mukden and Taitse, 13 miles west of Mukden, and Lamuho, four miles north of Taitse.

"During a previous engagement the enemy's casualties were heavy. The spoils we captured were great. No time to investigate. We captured large quantities of provisions at Wanchangpao and captured a clothing depot at Tahantai."

KUROPATKIN'S FORCE.

Estimates of General Kuropatkin's force between Shakhe and Tie Pass, prepared here, give a total of slightly more than 400,000, composed of 335,000 infantry, 33,000 cavalry and 35,000 artillery, with 1,504 guns. This estimate does not include troops at Vladivostok and other garrisons, railway guards and other employes. The grand total east of Lake Baikal is estimated at 700,000 men.

THEY MEAN IT

No one should suffer a moment longer with Piles, for Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case.

A guarantee for $1,000.00 goes with every package of the Hem-Roid.

No matter what kind you have, Blind, Bleeding, Internal, External, Itching or Supurating, Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure you.

This is a strong statement, but it is supported by a thousand testimonials from those who have been permanently cured by Hem-Roid.

If you are not cured you get your money back. $1.00 at Druggists or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

OTTAWA, March 5.—The commons flag floats half-mast in memory of Clarke of Toronto, and on his desk rests a large wreath of dep red roses, the tribute of his conservative fellow members. A representative delegation has gone to Toronto to attend the funeral tomorrow.

The annual press dinner last night was characterized by a large attendance and a general flow of rich oratory and good spirits.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish — but won't wash clothes.